

Reference to a Related Application

This application claims the benefit of provisional application 60/ 171,667 filed

December 27, 1999 which is relied on and incorporated by reference.

Introduction and Background

This invention relates to a hydrophobic, pyrogenically produced silica, to a process for the production thereof and to the use thereof.

It is known to compact hydrophilic, pyrogenically produced silica (EP 0 280 854 B1).

Disadvantageously, as tamped or bulk density increases, thickening action declines in a linear manner. Dispersibility also falls as density increases. This results in unwanted speckling. Thus, once compacted, a hydrophilic, pyrogenically produced silica may only be used for a limited number of applications.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to avoid the problems of compacted,

15 hydrophobic, pyrogenically produced silica of the past.

Summary of the Invention

The above and other objects of the present invention can be achieved by developing a hydrophobic, pyrogenically produced silica having a tamped density of 55 to 200 g/l. The tamped density is preferably from 60 to 200 g/l.

A feature of the present invention is a process for the production of the hydrophobic, pyrogenically produced silica having a bulk density of 55 to 200 g/l, which process is characterised in that pyrogenically produced silica is hydrophobized using known methods and then compacted.

Hydrophobing can preferably be performed by means of halogen-free silanes. The chloride content of the silica can be less than or equal to 100 ppm, preferably from 10 to 100 ppm.

Compaction can be perioded by means of a roller compactor. Compaction can preferably be performed by means of a belt filter press according to EP 0 280 851 B1, which reference is relied on and incorporated by reference.

The hydrophobic, pyrogenically produced silica used for purposes of the present invention can be, for example, the silicas known as:

Aerosil R 812 or Aerosil R 812S, having the group -0-Si (CH₃)₃

Aerosil R 202, Aerosil MS 202, Aerosil MS 202, Aerosil R 106 or Aerosil R 104 having the group

-CH₃

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Aerosil R 805 having the group

These are commercially available products from Degussa Hüls AG.

The hydrophobic, pyrogenic silica according to the invention having a tamped density of 55 to 200 g/l exhibits the following advantages:

15 Transport costs are distinctly lower as a result of the higher tamped density.

Once dispersed, the silica according to the invention is in the form of relatively small aggregates. In other words, the dispersions are more finely divided because the silica according to the invention is more readily dispersible.

The dispersions produced using the silica according to the invention exhibit a lower 20 Grindometer value.

Both UV transmission transparency and visual transparency of the dispersions are distinctly improved by using the silica according to the invention.

Dispersions containing the silicas according to the invention exhibit distinctly increased stability because the tendency towards settling is distinctly lower.

Another advantage of silica according to the invention reduced dusting during incorporation and the distinctly reduced incorporation or wetting time in, for example, liquid systems.

In comparison with hydrophobic, pyrogenic silica of a lower bulk density, the hydrophobicity of the silica according to the invention is unchanged. Thickening action is also unchanged.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention will be further understood with reference to the following detailed embodiments thereof.

Example 1

10 Various hydrophobic, pyrogenically produced silicas are investigated, wherein different compaction states are compared.

The following definitions apply:

bulk = pulverulent, unmodified silica

CF = silica compacted with a Carter filter

15 VV 60 = silica compacted to a tamped density of approx. 60 g/l

VV 90 = silica compacted to a tamped density of approx. 90 g/l

Aerosil grades R 202, US 202, US 204, R 812, R 812S and R 805 are investigated. The results are shown in Table 1.

As evaluated by the Corning Glass methanol wettability method, the degree of compaction 20 has virtually no appreciable influence on hydrophobicity. Viscosity also exhibits no clear systematic dependency upon tamped density. Especially for R 812, dispersibility improves with increasing density. R 812 S, which contains more SiOH groups than R 812, exhibits the above phenomenon less markedly.

US 202 and US 204 e very comparable rheological profities and are inferior to AEROSIL R 202.

Surprisingly, the compacted variants, in particular of R 812, R 202 and US 202/4, exhibit an incorporation time reduced by up to half. The compacted silicas moreover exhibit reduced 5 dusting.

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444711	AER 812	09/1/			11.5	92		50			169	509	8	
444710	AER 812	ß			13.3	102		4		0	185	213	15	
444709	AER 812	bulk			11.7	127		45		0	166	197	13	
444708	AER 805	06/1/	178	43				89	20	61	258	288	S	
444707	AER 805	09/\	185	39				55	15	7	236	270	10	
444706	AER 805	Ð	182	41.7				62	15	36	260	284	15	
444705	AER 805	bulk	190	42				4		0	235	271	10	
444704	AER 202	06/\(\Lambda\)	430	52.8				75	18	27	266	295	8	
444703	AER 202	09/\	382	49.4				51	20	4	203	226	15	
444702	AER 202	G	456	54.7				20	11	24	274	290	15	
444701	AER 202	₽ B	459	54.4				45		0	258	280	15	
	Test method		Viscosity, epoxy before cure	Viscosity, epoxy after care	Thickening action	Grindometer value	Metranol wetability	Tamped density	Agglomaate strength	Handt.[sic] sieve oversize	Effectiveness	Effectiveness (UT)	Settling (effectiveness)	
	PA		0330	0335	0340	0410	0420	0701	0550	0630	0955	5960	0975	

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444723	US 204	06/1/1		368	50.7				71	23	50	201	230	10
444722	US 204	09/\		358.4	52.6				57	16	3	192	222	10
444721	US 204	₽_		350.4	47				45		0	193	222	10
444720	US 204	bulk		3792	49.9				4		0	186	223	10
444719	US 202	09/\		380.8	45.3				19	15	36	320	376	3
444718	US 202	₽_		377.6	45.9				20	10	27	304	327	10
444717	US 202	bulk		350.4	20.7				39		0	320	336	15
444716	AER	812S	06/\(\Lambda\)			17	100		27	28	4	209	235	0
444715	AER	812S	09/\(\lambda\)			182	110		28		0	187	216	3
444714	AER	812S	<u>B</u>			17.3	110		20		0	169	200	8
444713	AER	812S	bulk			17.3	93		49		0	168	201	8
444712	AER 812	06/\/\				11.1	77		73	22	12	159	225	5
	Test method			Viscosity, epoxy before cure	Viscosity, epoxy after care	Thickening action	Grindometer value	Metranol wetability	Tamped density	Agglomerate strength	Handt.[sic] sieve oversize	Effectiveness	Effectiveness (UT)	0975 Settling (effectiveness)
	PA			0330	0335	0340	0410	0420	0701	0350	0930	0955	9962	0975

Example 2

Investigation of the influence of higher compaction on applicational properties

		AE R 812,	AE R 812,	AE R 812,	AE R 812
		uncom-	compacted	compacted	
		pacted	RHE	RHE	RHE
		UB 3847-1	UB 3847-2	UB 3847-3	specific.
			(4)	(5)	
		10 kg	15 kg	20 kg	
		sack	sack	sack	
Tamped density (DIN ISO	g/l	50	87	106	approx. 50
787/11)					
Effectiveness, ethanol		184	214	209	216 1)
(0955)					
Effectiveness (UT),		218	260	290	236 1)
ethanol (0965)					
Settling	vol.%	10	1	1	1)
(effectiveness, high-					
speed mixer)					
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1. Determined on standard sample (UB 3391)

5 RHE in the above table indicates the Rheinfelden plant located in Germany.

Rheological testing:

Polymer: Araldit M (biphenol-1-expoxy resin by Ciba-Geogy, in the form of clear

yellow liquid).

Thixotroping agent: R 202 and R 812 Additive: -

5 Sample A R 812 10 kg 2-10123

Sample production date: 24.02.1994

Spindle: 5

Storage time	5 rpm	50 rpm	
in days	[mPa*s]	[mPa*s]	T.I.
0	16600 80-85 μ	4460	3.72

Sample A R 812 15 kg 1.0/8 min

Sample production date: 24.02.1994 Spindle: 5

Storage time in days	5 rpm [mPa*s]	50 rpm [mPa*s]	T.I.
0	15100	4060	3.72
	50-60 μ		

Sample A R 812 20 kg 0.6/14 min

Sample production date: 24.02.1994

Spindle: 5

5

10

15

Storage time	5 rpm	50 rpm	
in days	[mPa*s]	[mPa*s]	T.I.
0	15100 50-60 μ	4020	3.73

Compaction may amount to a type of predispersion. Accordingly, effectiveness values rise with tamped density, i.e. the particles effectively present in the ethanol dispersion become smaller and the compacted samples exhibit distinctly less settling. Any suitable organic solvent can be used to form the dispersion.

The compacted samples accordingly have a more favourable Grindometer value in Araldit. However, since the larger particles have a decisive influence on thickening action, the property declines slightly on compaction.

It may be seen from the graph of effectiveness values that, while the highly compacted AEROSIL R 812 sample may indeed still be broken up with the Ultra-Turrax mixer (0965), it can no longer be broken up with the high speed mixer (0955). Due to the smaller surface area of AEROSIL R 202 (and to the consequently theoretically improved dispersibility), this phenomenon hardly occurs with AEROSIL R 202.

As compaction rises, the particles effectively present in an ethanol dispersion thus become smaller and 90° angle scattering rises due to Rayleigh scattering. Total scattering (over all angles), however, falls and the samples become distinctly more transparent on visual inspection, as is also substantiated by the UV transmission spectra.

Compaction has no influence on hydrophobicity, which in each case substantially corresponds to that of the standard sample.

Example 3

Investigation of the influence of higher compaction on applicational properties

	AE R 812,	AE R 202,	AE R 202,	AE R 202
	uncompacted	compacted	compacted	
	UB 3848-1	RHE	RHE	ви в
	2-02024	UB 3848-2	UB 3848-3	specific.
	10 kg	2-01024-	2-01024-	
	sack	(2)	(3)	
		15 kg sack	20 kg sack	
Tamped density (DIN ISO 787/11) g/1	51	93	119	approx. 60 3)
Effectiveness, ethanol (0955)	319	334	336	334 1)
Effectiveness (UT), ethanol (0965)	346	365	373	339 1)
Settling vol.%	95 10	വ		
(effectiveness, high-speed mixer)				

- 1) Determined on standard sample (UB 3391)
- 3) Guide value

The compacted AEROSIL R 202 samples behave in a similar manner to the compacted AEROSIL R 812 samples.

Reference is thus made to Example 2 with regard to the discussion.

The parameter of "effectiveness" reported in the tables herein relates to the high degree of fineness of the particle. This is therefore an indicator of high transparency and good stability of the resulting dispersions.

Further variations and modifications of the foregoing will be apparent to those skilled in the art and are intended to be encompassed by the claims appended hereto.

German priority application filed December 22, 2000 199 61 933.6 is relied on and incorporated herein by reference.